S
19 but before *i:

Mongolian	Kalmuck
bičig "letter, writing"	bitčig (or bitčəg)
čimůgen "hammer"	tčimgn̥
čiraɻ "face"	tčirə̄

5) The Common Mongolian *e became *ŏ in certain positions:

Mongolian	Kalmuck
ebůsůn "hay"	ŏwsn̥
ebůddg "knee"	ŏwdᵊg
ebedčin "disease"	ŏwtčn̥
elgů- "to hang"	ŏlgᵊ

6) The Written Mongolian (old Mongolian) diphthongs have developed into long vowels in the Kalmuck language:

Mongolian	Kalmuck
dalbaɣai "large and flat"	dalwaɣə̄
duldui "iron rod"	duldū
gei "handle of an axe"	gē
moɣai "snake"	moɣə̄
alɣui "name of a plant"	alɣū

7) The Common Mongolian vowels have developed into front vowels before the Common Mongolian *i:

Mongolian	Kalmuck
bari- "to seize"	bär-
qari- "to come back"	χär-
sayin "good"	sän

N B. The Monguor Language

*563 [197] M [197] One of the strangest Mongolian languages is Monguor, because it preserves still some Middle Mongolian peculiarities and also because it is under the influence of initial forms which are characteristic of Tibetan. Those Mongols who call themselves Monguors live in the Chinese province of Kansu and practice nomadic animal breeding as well as some agriculture. The Chinese call them Tu-jen. The Mongols of the Mongolian People's Republic call them Dolot. The sub-group of San-chuan Mongols (Monguor) live north of Kuan-ting. The Santa live south of the Yellow River and east of Tao-ho. The sub-group of the Shera-Yogur live around Kan-chou, Su-chou and Tun-huang. All these tribes are Buddhists with the exception of the Santa, who have become converted to Islam. Culturally the Monguors, at least partially, appear to be mongolized Turks and Tibetans.

M [101] [361] The following observations may be made about the Monguor
• 19 language:

1) The Monguor language has preserved the Common Mongolian *p or *ϕ as *f and as *χ:

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Common Mongolian	Mongolian	Monguor
*ɣon "year"	on	fån
*ɣodun "star"	odun	fōdi
*ɣarban "ten"	arban	χarwan
*ɣeki "head, beginning"	ekin	χɛgi
*ɣirů "to pray"	irůge	śurō-

(It must also be added that the Common Mongolian *p or *ɣ becomes ś in Monguor before the following *i, as seen in a previous example).

2) A special characteristic of Monguor is that in the very same word a Written Mongolian hard consonant (medially) becomes soft, but the Written Mongolian initial soft consonant becomes hard.

Mongolian	Monguor
ekin "head"	χɛgi
burčaɣ "pea"	p'dźiag
bičig "letter"	p'udźig

3) The Written Mongolian consonant *t and *kwere so strongly aspirated in Monguor that they became *tś:

Mongolian	Monguor
tata- "to pull"	tśida-
teǰiye- "to feed"	tśudźie-

4) Written Mongolian *o and *ȍ converged to *o; and written Mongolian *u and *ů converged to *u:

Mongolian	Monguor
ebůdůg "knee"	udig
bȍdȍne "quail"	bodono
ǰurban "three"	gurān
odun "star"	fōdi

5) Written Mongolian vowel *i after *b became *u:

Mongolian	Monguor
bičig "letter"	p'udźig
bi "I"	bu

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III. The Tibetan Dialect of the Chinghai Region

The Tibetan dialect of Chinghai has never been studied, although some , like Potanin, Prževalski, Hedin, Filchner, Rockhill, Tafel and Ekvall have made some brief remarks about it. The following statements are made on the basis of the few words and phrases reported in their diaries and articles.

1) The Tibetan Chinghai dialect, like Lhasa Tibetan is a monosyllabic tonal language presenting the typical phonological, morphological and syntactical features of the Tibetan-Burmese subgroup of the Indo-Chinese language family.

2) The Chinghai dialect may be subdivided into two branches: that of the sedentary Tibetans (rong-skad "valley speech") and